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The People's Korea

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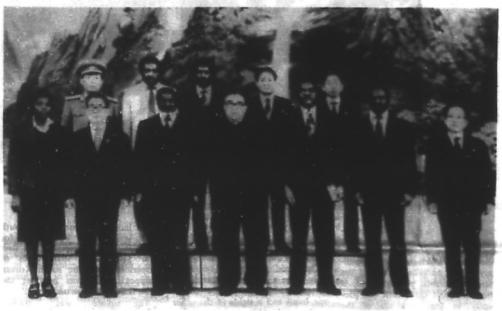
# Morale of People, Armed Forces Sky-High in Response to Semi-War Alert Called by Supreme Commander

## SWAPO, Iranian Gov. Delegations Visit DPRK



President Kim Il Sung received a delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization led by President Sam Nujoma on Jan. 29. The delegation stayed in the DPRK from Jan. 29 through Feb. 1. (KCNA Radiophoto)

A delegation of South West Africa People's Organization led by President Sam Nujoma visited the DPRK from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1 at the invitation of the Central Committe of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The WPK Central Committee Jan. 29 hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation.

In a banquet speech, Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK, expressed solidarity with and support to the struggle of the SWAPO for freedom and liberation.

"The Korean people always regard the Namibian people's struggle as their own and follow it with firm solidarity," said Mr. Pak Sung Chul who is also Vice President.

He called the founding of the SWAPO "an important event of momentous significance" in the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and liberation.

He charged the United States and the South African racists with trying to prevent the independence of Namibia and resort to double-dealing tactics of threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception, while openly committing barbarous armed attacks on the frontline countries including Angola.

President Sam Nujoma said in his banquet speech, "We in SWAPO have been following, with great interest, the march of the Korean revolutionary development."

The SWAPO President stressed he and his organization remain steadfast in support of the DPRK in its struggle against imperialism, especially the American imperialism.

He said:

"It is because of the imperialist material support that racist South Africa today has not only intensified oppression and suppression in Namibia but it has also stepped up its attacks against independent neighbouring African states using Namibia as a springboard."

President Kim Il Sung received President Sam Nujoma and his party on Jan. 29.

On Jan. 28, talks were held in Pyongyang between delegations of the WPK and the SWAPO.

Meanwhile, a government delegation of the Islamic Republic headed by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati visited Korea from Feb. 4 through 7 for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the DPRK Government.

Answering questions raised by Korean reporters, Iranian Foreign Minister said that the Islamic Republic of Iran has always condemned the conspiracy of the states of super powers, world imperialism, against the deprived and oppressed nations and also the Third World countries.

In a press conference given at the People's Palace of Culture on Feb. 4, Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati said, "We consider the military exercises carried out by America in recent weeks throughout the world as the desperate efforts which are deemed as condemned."

Referring to the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification, he said, "We always support those nations who want to be united and integrated. As regards the people of Korea, so long as the people of the friendly country Korea determine to defend their existence and firmly intend to take the destiny into their own hands, they should not have any concern about anything for this."

Touching upon the relations between Iran and Korea, he said the relations between the two countries are developing "very excellently in all fields."

The Iranian government delegation was received by President Kim Il Sung, together with DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam on Feb. 5.

The DPRK President and Foreign Minister had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In hearty response to the semi-war alert issued by the KPA Supreme Commander on February 1, the entire people, including students and soldiers, are holding various meetings to express their firm resolve to smash the enemy if the United States and south Korea start war in Korea.

(See related articles on page 2)

On February 1, President Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, issued an order to all the units of the Korean People's Army and entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards to enter into a semi-war state from February 1 to mid-April, the period of aggressive U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83", the largest ever held in the West.

KPA Colonel General Chu Do Il, Member of the Politburo and Commander of a unit, stressed in a meeting, all the armymen who have entered into a semi-war state are guarding the defence line of the socialist fatherland "as firm as a rock in full combat preparedness."

The meeting was held on Feb. 7 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the on-the-spot guidance of Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung to the unit which Chu Do Il belongs.

The Colonel General said in his repoat "The semi-war state is a self-defensive measure against the war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and a manifestation of the firm stand and determination of our people and People's Army to defend the socialist fatherland and gains of revolution from the aggression of the enemy.

All the armymen, he said, "are keenly watching every move of the enemy in an unshakable fighting spirit and with the resolve to promptly meet the U.S. imperialists, if they dare ignite a war, and fight daringly for the honour of Juche Korea."

He dwelt on the tasks to increase in every way the combat capacity and thoroughly implement order No. 001 of the Supreme Commander.

Meanwhile, over 100,000 youth and students gathered in the Kim Il Sung Square on Feb. 9 to denounce war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean junta.

Speaking at the youth rally, the Chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea stated, "The rash war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have created a critical situation in our country in which a war may break out any moment."

Chairman Li Yong Su stressed:

"We love peace, but never beg for it.

"It is our unshakable stand to answer the sword of the enemy with sword, and a total war with a total war.

"Our young people are firmly resolved to lay down their youth and lives without hesitation at the call of the Party and the leader and, if the enemy invade our inviolable fatherland, they will deal an annihilating blow at him so that he may not return home alive."

The Chairman also told the Japanese not to dance to the tune of the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war moves.

He urged Tokyo to give up its aggressive designs on south Korea.

He urged young people to keep themselves in full combat preparedness to meet the enemy and wipe him out at one blow, whatever surprise attack he may make on the DPRK.

All the representatives who spoke at the rally stressed that they would take a more strained and mobilized posture as required by the semi-war state.

On Feb. 8, over 100,000 young men and women and students in Pyongyang gathered in the Kim Il Sung Square to denounce new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean junta. (KCNA Radiophoto)

# Unanimously Determined to Lay Down Their Youth and Lives Without Hesitation at Call of Leader

*The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order to all the units of the People's Army and the entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards to enter into a semi-war state alert to cope with the new war provocation manoeuvres of the south Korean junta and Americans, stemming from the "Team Spirit 83" and the emergence of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance.*

*It is calling forth a great response in the hearts of the Korean people of all strata.*

**A meeting was held at the Kangson Steel Complex on Feb. 4 to thoroughly set up a militant mobilized posture suited to the semi-war state alert and bring a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction in response to the order of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung.**

**Meetings took place at the Kangson Steel Complex and the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm on February 4.**

Reporters and speakers noted that Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, issued an order under the grave situation prevailing in the country to all the units of the Korean People's Army and the entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards to enter into a semi-war state from February 1 to mid-April, the period of the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises of Americans and the south Korean puppets.

This, they stressed, is a self-defensive measure reflecting the unshakable stand and determination of our people and People's Army to defend the gains of the revolution and the socialist fatherland against the enemy's aggression.

The "Team Spirit 83" is a "test war" and a "preliminary war" for the U.S. warmaniacs to make a surprise attack on the northern half of Korea from the sky, ground and sea, they noted.

Pointing out that these frantic war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world, they bitterly denounced the manoeuvres, and said:

Our people and People's Army will never allow the U.S. imperialists to infringe upon the sovereignty and dignity of our nation and trample down our inviolable land but will meet the enemy with sword for sword and total war for total war.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realize our people's firm determination to defend our sovereignty and refrain from rash acts, they warned.

The reporter and speakers at the employees' meeting held at the Kangson Steel Complex called for reorganising work and life in a revolutionary way to suit a semi-war state and reliably defend the steel front in a tense and mobilised posture, upholding the order of Comrade Supreme Commander.

They stressed that in order to send more steel to socialist construction sites, a new revolutionary upswing should be effected in production through a vigorous drive to create the "speed of the 80s" in the spirit displayed during the Fatherland Liberation War when the enterprise overfulfilled the steel production assignments through vigorous movements for wartime increased production, such as "Front Shock Brigade Movement" and "Youth Workteam Movement" in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, after sending many workers to the front.

The reporter and speakers at the meeting held on the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm pointed out that to do farming well and produce much rice is the primary militant task assigned to the agricultural working people by the present situation, and called for dynamically struggling to increase agricultural production in the same revolutionary spirit as was displayed in increasing food production during the three-year war against the U.S. imperialists.

They declared that a strict discipline and order should be established at all units and posts to suit the prevailing situation and everyone should assiduously study military affairs to reliably defend the farm and public property and, if the fatherland calls, turn out promptly in the fight against the enemy, with arms in hand instead of farming tools.

**Meetings were held at the Rakwon Machine Plant and the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm on Feb. 5.**

At the meeting held at the Rakwon Machine Plant, the reporter and speakers expressed their resolution to improve industrial management and establish a strict system and order to suit the semi-war state and reliably defend the plant from the possible subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemy with heightened revolutionary vigilance.

At the meeting held on the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm:

They said they would energetically wage a drive to increase agricultural production with a rifle in one hand and a sickle in the other in the same spirit as was displayed by farmers in the grim days of war in sowing seed in time and cultivating the fields in the hail of bullets to supply sufficient food to the front.

**An indignation meeting of youth and students in Pyongyang for checking and frustrating the new war provocation manoeuvres of Americans and the south Korean puppet clique was held at the Kim Il Sung Square on Feb. 8.**

The square was packed to overflowing with more than 100,000 youth and students.

Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, spoke

**(Continued on page 5 )**

**Members of a speed battle youth storming Party firmly determined to take a thoroughgoing militant posture of mobilization to suit a semi-war state alert and effect a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction in hearty response to the order of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung.**
**– at the house construction site in Munsu Street –**

## *War Hero Film Showing*

The feature film "Wolmi Island" which was released recently is evoking widespread repercussions among working people.

The film is a successful work depicting the valiant struggle waged by artillerymen of a coastal battery of the Korean People's Army in defence of Wolmi Island during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

Li Myong Su, an officer of the Korean People's Army, said: The feature film "Wolmi Island" is a valuable textbook of life which profoundly teaches us what the fatherland means and on what genuine patriotism for the fatherland is based.

He continued:

The film helps us keenly realise that the fatherland precisely means the bosom of the great leader and genuine patriotism is a lofty ideological sentiment based on intense loyalty to the Party and the leader.

Soldiers of our People's Army are filled with a fiery determination to defend and safeguard the great leader and the Party and firmly safeguard the honour of the fatherland and the happy future of the people at the cost of their lives like the heroes of the film.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique are running wild in the manoeuvres to provoke a war of aggression against our people.

In hearty response to the order of respected Comrade Supreme Commander, soldiers of our People's Army will courageously plunge into any fire if the enemy dare ignite a war and show him the mettle of a match-for-a-hundred revolutionary soldiers singleheartedly loyal to the Party and the leader like defenders of Wolmi Island and will reliably safeguard the socialist gains and the happy life of the people.

Choe Yong Ik, a tunnelling platoon leader of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, said:

Emulating the noble spiritual and moral traits of the heroes of the film who dedicated their all to the fatherland, we will perform heroic feats in the endeavours for increased coal production.

And we will always heighten revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive manoeuvres of the enemy and keep full combat preparedness to rush to the field of decisive battle any time if the Party and revolution call.

Pak Jong Su, Chairman of the Management Board of the Pungjong Cooperative Farm in Chungsan County, stressed:

Under whatever situation we will defend and guard the Party and the leader as the heroic soldiers of Wolmi Island did and accelerate farm work in the spirit and mettle with which we ensured food production during the last war. (KCNA)

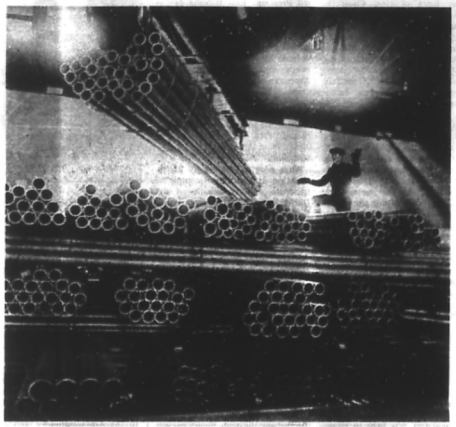
# Foreign Mass Media Convey Report of KPA Supreme Command and Denounce "Team Spirit 83"

**Foreign mass media, including the news agencies, radio and television, extensively covered the order issued by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army to put on a semi-war state of alert all the units of the People's Army and the entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards. The alert was called in self-defense to deal with possible American provocations.**

**Articles and commentaries of the foreign mass media supported the DPRK's self-defense measure and denounced the largest joint military exercises in history now under way in south Korea.**

**Communist and socialist parties, peace-loving organizations and associations issued statements and joint statements. Now the world's anti-war peace-loving people regard the Korean Peninsula as a touch-and-go situation.**

**Follows a round-up.**



Kangson Steel Works is speeding up its production in the semi-war state of alert.

## Asia

– A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of China on February 7 issued a statement to Xinhua correspondents, condemning the "Team Spirit 83".

Noting that the joint military exercises of an unprecedented scale being staged by the U.S. and south Korea have aroused the grave concern of many countries in Asia and the world, the spokesman said:

The U.S. troops stationed in south Korea constitute a threat to peace and stability in Korea, and their on-going military exercises in a show of force can only aggravate tension in the Korean Peninsula to the detriment of peace and security in Northeast Asia and Asia as a whole. This goes against the desire of the peoples who long for a stable situation in this region.

It is only natural that the DPRK should have strongly condemned these military exercises and taken necessary defense measures against them. The U.S. and south Korea should stop forthwith these massive joint military exercises and prevent any possible provocations.

The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the U.S. should withdraw its troops from south Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so as to facilitate a dialogue between the north and south and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chinese Xinhua News Agency February 1 reported the report of the Supreme Command of the KPA under the title "Korea Announces Order on Entering into a Semi-war State" and reported the gist of Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) commentator's article published in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 83." It published on February 4 an article of its correspondent titled "The U.S. Must Stop Aggravating Tension in Korea."

The Chinese "People's Daily" February 2 carried a commentary titled "Immediate Halt to War Provocations" in support of the report of the KPA Supreme Command.

Radio Beijing February 1 aired the report of the KPA Supreme Command and on February 3 it published a commentary titled "Dangerous War Provocation Manoeuvres" denouncing the "Team Spirit 83."

– The Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Peace Committee, the Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee, the Pakistan Youth Welfare Organisation, the National Council of Communist Party of India and the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association issued statements denouncing the "Team Spirit 83" and supporting the order of the KPA Supreme Commander.

– The All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Support to Korea's Reunification, the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification made public their joint statements.

– The report of the KPA Supreme Command issued in connection with the start of the "Team Spirit 83" was carried by:

Iranian papers "Ettela'at" and "Kayhan"; Syrian papers "Al Baath," "Al Saura," "Tishurin" and "Syria Times", television, radio and the SNA News Agency of Syria, Thai papers "Bangkok Post," "The Nation Review"; the Montsame News Agency of Mongolia and the Mongolian paper "Unen"; Lebanese papers "Al Shaab," "Al Nahar," "Al Anwar" and "Al Safir"; the Burmese news agency, Burmese papers "Guardian," "Working People's Daily," "Tsemong," "Botataung," "Myan-Ma Aling" and "Rokta Pitu Nesing"; the paper "Al Saura", news agency, radio and television of the Yemen Arab Republic; Indian papers "Patriot," "Statesman" and "Hindustan Times"; Singapore papers "Straits Times," "Nanyang Siang Pao" and "Sin Chew Jit Poh"; Pakistani papers "Mudim," "Hae Der," "Jang," "Pakistan Times" and "Nawa-E-Waqt"; Japanese papers "Mainichi Shimbun," "Nihon Keizai Shimbun," "Yomiuri Shimbun," "Asahi Shimbun," "Akahata" and NHK, shortwave broadcasting, the Kyodo News Service; the Vietnamise paper "Nhan Dan" ; and AP, AFP, DPA, UPI.

## Europe

–Tass on February 1 conveyed a report of the KPA Supreme Command made public in connection with the order of the Supreme Commander of the KPA to all the units of the People's Army and the entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards. Tass noted that it is a legitimate right of a sovereign people to take a self-defensive measure in face of the imperialists' threat of aggression. Tass also reported the gist of Rodong Sinmun commentator's article and published an article denouncing the "Team Spirit 83."

The Soviet paper "Pravda" February 8 wrote:

The "Team Spirit 83" military rehearsal is grosaly contradictory to the security interests of the Pacific countries. As a matter of fact, this is a move to cement the already established Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis.

Soviet paper "Moskovskaya Pravda," "Izvestia" and "Krasnnaya Zvezda" exposed the insidious aim of the "Team Spirit" military exercises.

–In a commentator's article the Yugoslav paper "Borba" February 4 said that the current military exercises being staged under the signboard of "Team Spirit" are an utterly useless thing, which no one on earth wants.

Another Yugoslav paper "Politika" February 4 says:

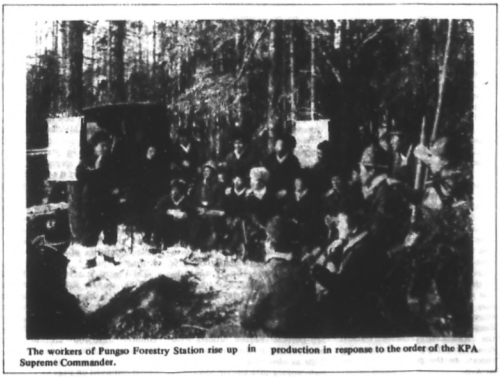
On the order of the Supreme Commander of the KPA, the valiant Korean People's Army will answer the enemy's attack with a counter attack and deal an annihilating blow to him.

–The Socialist Youth Union of Austria, the Tampere Branch of the Finland-Korea Association, the Vaasa Branch of the Finland-Korea Friendship Association and the Norway-Korea Friendship Association issued a statement bitterly denouncing the imperialists' scheme.

–The report of the KPA Supreme Command was published by:

The Portuguese paper "O Diario", the Austrian paper "Wiener Zeitung" and Central Radio of Austria; Romanian papers "Scinteia," "Romania Libera," "Scinteia Tineretului" and the Romanian radio; Czechoslovak papers "Rude Pravo" and "Lidova Demokracie", Polish papers "Trybuna Ludu," "Przeczpospolita," "Zolnierz Wolnosci," "Sztandar Mlodych" and the Polish PAP News Agency, the radio and television of Poland; Yugoslav papers "Vjesnik," "Delo," "Pobjeda," "Nova Makedonija," "Magyar Szo" and Belgrade radio and television, Tanjug News Agency; Italian papers "La Stampa," "L'Avanti," "L'Unita" and "Messaggero"; GDR papers "Neues Deutschland," "Berliner Zeitung," "Junge Welt," "Tribune" and radio and television, the Hungarian paper "Nepszabadsag" and radio; the Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesko Delo," news agency, radio and television; West German papers "Suedeutsche Zeitung," "Tagesspiegel," West German radio and television; the Swedish paper "Dagens Nyheter"; the Finnish papers "Helsingin Sanomat," "Kansan Uutiset," the Finnish news agency and radio; Swiss papers "International Herald Tribune," "La Swiss."

(Continued on page 5)



The workers of Pungso Forestry Station rise up in production in response to the order of the KPA Supreme Commander.

# Highly Provocative "Team Spirit'83" and Trilateral Military Alliance on Making

## A New Threat of War

The American Government of President Reagan and the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan began their annual joint military maneuvers "Team Spirit '83" throughout south Korea on February 1 to continue through mid-April. The war games, the largest scale of the sort in history, involve more than 191,000 military personnel. The American forces participating in the event are 73,000, including elements of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps, many air-lifted or sea-lifted from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, and Japan including Okinawa. The American troops in south Korea are also joining the exercises. As the past series were, the current war games are rehearsals of three-dimensional nuclear invasion operations targeted against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The joint maneuvers include various simulated attacks on the DPRK such as air-raid, landing and river-crossing drills.

As a result, East Asia including Korea and Japan and the Pacific region have begun to smell of gunpowder. As anticipated, tension is fast building up on the Korean Peninsula to the point where a new war is likely at any moment.

The sharpening of the situation led President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Supreme Commander of all its armed forces, to put them on a semi-war state of alert in self-defense to deal with any contingency resulting from the present American-south Korean joint games. This precautionary step as announced by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army is intended to defend the territory of the DPRK and its national sovereignty from American military provocations.

What adds to the gravity of the situation is the almost-completed tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea which the Americans have long pressed for to serve as a tool of their global and Asian strategy. "Team Spirit '83" is a very important part of this process of forming the military alliance.

This assessment was supported as U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Meyer told the press on Jan. 22 in Seoul on a visit to the Far East including Japan: Use of nuclear weapons is likely whenever deemed necessary. Close military cooperation among the United States, Japan and south Korea is the best strategic option. This is the first official declaration of a possible use of nuclear weapons against the DPRK as ever made by an American official during his stay in south Korea.

Another evidence was reported on Jan. 16 by the UPI. According to its report, a classified U.S. military document, "Fiscal 1984-88 Defense Guidance," made available to the American news agency, envisages American attacks on the DPRK and other countries if the Soviet Union launches a thrust in the Middle East. In a bid to defend their military scenario against the DPRK, Defense Secretary Weinberger and Gen. Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in their respective reports, cited the alleged threat of "invasion from the north" and stressed the need to increase the armed buildup in south Korea.

A significant development took place in this direction. The Pentagon announced on Feb. 3 that American carriers would stage joint war games in the East Sea (Sea of Japan) with Japanese and south Korean forces. The joint trilateral war games evidently suggest that the three-way military cooperative arrangement is in its final stage of formation.

What deserves a particular mention in the current sequence of events is Japanese Premier Nakasone's trip to Seoul and Washington, primarily aimed at accelerating the completion of the long-sought tripartite military alliance. In his meeting with the south Korean military junta chief Gen. Chon Du Hwan, Nakasone praised his preparations for "thrusts into the north" and promised to give 54 billion in security-related economic assistance. After a Jan. 11-12 visit to Seoul, the Japanese premier flew into Washington on a Jan. 18-19 visit to reaffirm the common destiny of the two countries and strengthen their alliance relations. Pledging increased defense capability, the Japanese premier declared that Japan would close the four straits in case of an emergency and transform itself into an unsinkable carrier.

Given these developments relating to the American-south Korean joint war exercises "Team Spirit '83," it may be safe to conclude that the situation in Northeast Asia is a very dangerous invitation to war, with the American presence tracked down as a root cause of growing threats to the peace and security of Asia.

A nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise to participate in the nearly 200,000 strong "Team Spirit '83" American-south Korean war exercises.

## "Team Spirit" Series: Chronological Table

***"Team Spirit '76"***

The first annual combined military maneuver was held in March and April, 1976. It was not officially called "Team Spirit"76. However, the joint military exercise involved a joint air strike-nosedive operation codenamed "Coop. Strike" from March 5 to 17, a combined mobile exercise dubbed "Operation Yellow Dragon" from March 8 to 18, and a combined naval amphibious mobile exercise called "Maulex" from March 25 to April 23.

***"Team Spirit 77", March 1-April 6:*** "Team Spirit 77"was conducted in the east of Korea, and in the sea near Pohan, North Kyongsang Province, with the mobilization of scores of Okinawa-based F-4E fighter bombers and most of the fighters at the U.S. base at Iwakuni, Japan and the U.S. 7th Fleet aircraft carrier Midway from Yokosuka Port.

Its salient feature was the coordination of "landing operations," "bombing exercise" and "long-range air transport operation."

***"Team Spirit 78," March 7-March 18.***

Team Spirit 78 which involved 107,000 south Korean and U.S. military servicemen (65,000 south Koreans, 42,000 GIs) in south Korea and from the continental U.S. and the Pacific theater, was spotlighted by the presence of sophisticated nuclear military equipment such as neutron-nuclear-warheaded Lance missiles and B-52 strategic bombers.

***"Team Spirit 79", March 1-March 18:***

Team Spirit 79 was participated in by 140,000 troops, among them some 40,000 American troops.

U.S. participants included the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, one battalion of Lance surface-to-surface missiles, capable of carrying both nuclear and neutron warheads from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, vessels from the U.S. 7th Fleet, Marines from Okinawa and swing-wing F-III fighter bombers.

***"Team Spirit 80" March 1-April 20:*** The 51-day "Team Spirit.80" exercise started in March 1, 1980 involving 154,000 U.S. and south-Korean servicemen (54,000 Americans from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific areas and 100,000 south Korean troops).

In addition to the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea, the U.S. dispatched one infantry brigade from Hawaii, 7th Fleet units, and air force fighter units from the Pacific areas and Marine units from Okinawa for the exercise.

***"Team Spirit 81", Feb. 1-April 10.***

The scale of the war game was far beyond defensive needs. "Team Spirit 81" involved a total of 161,500 combat soldiers - 100,000 south Korean troops and 61,500 American combat troops.

It was larger in the number of troops involved than any of the previous five Team Spirit exercises.

The two-month long war game covered the whole of south Korea, with great stress on the DMZ, far from being a localized war game and simulated maneuvers were carried out with nuclear-armed aircraft, missiles and ground forces thrown in.

***"Team Spirit 82," Feb. 1-Mid-April***

The Team Spirit 82 exercise, involving 157,000 troops - 100,000 south Korean and 57,500 U.S. service members.

A larger number of personnel were involved in the previous "Team Spirit" exercise. But ground forces in six-division strength were employed in the year's Team Spirit, the largest of such maneuvers ever carried out in the Western world.

A spokesman of the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command (CFC) said, "Three divisions generally take part in exercises staged by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) but three divisions each from south Korea and the United States will participate in the annual combat exercise."

Aircraft included F15, F16, F-4G tactical fighters, KC 135 refueling aircraft, C 130 transport aircraft and airborne warning and control system (AWACS).

## "Preliminary War" for Nuclear Strikes

The "Team Spirit" series of American-south Korean military exercises began in 1976, following the American debacle in Vietnam. Annually held, the current Team Spirit '83 is the 8th.

In the years preceding 1976, a number of large-scale joint war games were held: for example, "Focus Retina" in March, 1969 involved 6,000 strong forces and the March 1971 "Freedom Vault" about 3,000.

With south Korea increasing its strategic importance to the United States as the sole Asian continental area available for its security policy conduct, the Americans switched to the Team Spirit series and expanded the scope of joint war games from the five-digit to the six-digit in troop strength involved and in staging areas from within south Korea to comprise the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Okinawa and other Japanese areas, and the Philippines, and from conventional to nuclear weapons in terms of equipment and military hardware.

In the first two games, the Team Spirit series had the area south of Seoul as a key site of operations, and, since then, important exercises of the series were staged north of Seoul and in particular along the Demilitarized Zone, with stress laid on use of nuclear weapons against the north.

This year's Team Spirit exercises prove to be a simulated three-dimensional nuclear assault involving vast numbers of combat forces. Cruising into the East Sea of the DPRK are 7th Fleet carrier groups consisting of an attack carrier Midway (51,000 tons), a nuclear-driven carrier Enterprise (75,700 tons) and a nuclear-powered submarine Tunny (3,640 tons).

An outstanding fact about the current war exercises is a greater role played by Japan.

American bases in Japan are manned by more than 51,000 GI's, a greater half of which are deployed in Okinawa with an eye to Korea. It is widely believed that nuclear weapons are stored at Iwakuni Marine Air Station. Since 1978, neutron-warheaded Lance missiles have been airlifted into south Korea for "Team Spirit" exercises via Yokota, Japan. The Japanese islands work as a huge base for logistic supplies and a relay station for American forces air-or-sea-lifted to south Korea.

For the last several years, Japan's Self-Defense Forces officers have been present in the "Team Spirit" drills as observers. This year again, high-ranking officials are inspecting the games.

This fact graphically shows that the Japanese are positively cooperating with the Americans and the south Koreans in their joint war games and pressing for the formation of their three-way military alliance.

Why are the Americans carrying out the "Team Spirit '83" in defiance of public outcries? It is agreed that their aims are as follows:

(1) to blackmail the Korean people, obstruct the peaceful construction the DPRK and weaken their struggle for national reunification under the banner of anti-American-ism and independence;

(2) to give a shot in the arm of the junta of Gen. Chon presently isolated at home and abroad and caught in a serious crisis and thereby maintain control over south Korea as their colony and military base;

(3) to demonstrate to the world the prowess of a strong America and terrify the Asian and World peace-loving people.

## Moves toward Tripartite Military Alliance

The scale and nature of the Team Spirit series has something to do with the Americans' plan to start a new war in Korea.

As a matter of common fact, the United States lists three areas as likely spots of war: Europe, the Middle East and Asia (the Korean Peninsula). Of the three, Korea is viewed as the most likely flashpoint. This is evident from the Reagan Administration's shift from the old rapid deployment strategy to simultaneous multi-response strategy. The afore-said Defense Department document calls for American attacks on the north even when there is no southward move from the north in case of a Russian advance into the Middle East. This paper indicates that the United States is ready to start war in Korea whenever necessary. The "Team Spirit" series is a preliminary war and a test war intended for that scenario.

Herein lies the objective of the Americans in maintaining a puppet regime in Seoul and keeping south Korea as their colony and military base in defiance of the will of the Korean people.

The United States stations abroad 540,000 troops, including the four services. Of them, 355,000 are in Europe and the 147,000 kept in the Far Eastern and Pacific area (as of the end of December of 1982). By country, 256,400 are in West Germany, 51,000 in Japan and 39,200 in south Korea. The American

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## "Team Spirit '83"

(Continued from page 4 )

forces in Japan and south Korea were increased last year respectively by 4,800 and 900. This fact is enough to spotlight American stress on the Far East.

The American military presence in south Korea is composed of ground forces 28,000 strong (mostly the 2nd Infantry Division), over 10,000 air force personnel (mainly the 314 air division) and over 500 naval personnel.

These American forces control all the 700,000 strong south Korean regulars through the U.S.-south Korean combined forces command set up in November, 1978. In times of need, the Americans can mobilize the local reserves forces totalling 3.7 million and paramilitary forces including 5 million civilian militiamen and 1.8 million strong patriotic student corps.

To be precise, the whole of south Korea is a first-class military base available for the American military strategists where there are kept in place nuclear weapons between 600 and 1,000 in number whose combined destructiveness is 1,000 times as powerful as a Hiroshima-type atomic bomb. Some 30 operational airfields are used by American forces, including Osan, Gunsan, Kwangju, Taegu, Kimpo and Pusan, of which Kwangju is known as a major nuclear arsenal. There are some 200 military installations throughout south Korea, which include naval bases in Inchon, Pusan, Chinhae and Jaeju. At least a total of 150,000 hectares of farmland are expropriated for American military use.

While south Korea is an advance nuclear attack base of the American forces, the Japanese archipelago is playing a greater operational role as a staging, relaying and logistic base for American combat forces transport to south Korea from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and other parts of the Pacific region. This is clear in the words of Japanese Premier Nakasone in Washington that his country would become "an unsinkable aircraft carrier." The Japanese military forces, the Self-Defense Forces with the strongest firepower in Asia, are being planned to be committed to the Korean theater to support the American forces in action.

By function, the American forces in south Korea and Japan and their respective forces play different and complemental roles. The American forces in south Korea are mostly ground combat personnel, while those in Japan are air force and naval units. The south Korean forces also are mainly for ground combat, while the Japanese Self-Defense Forces' mainstay is air and naval forces. The American 5th air force headquarters in Tokyo commands the American air forces in Japan and south Korea, the 8th army headquarters is located in Seoul, and the 7th fleet headquarters is in Yokosuka, Japan.

Recently, the United States decided to deply 50 F-16s to the Misawa AFB in northern Japan to back up almost an equal number of F-16s in Gunsan, south Korea. The whole of the Korean Peninsula is within operational range of the high-performance F-16s based in Japan. Mobilized for the current "Team Spirit", the nuclear-powered flattop Enterprise is to visit Sasebo, a key naval port in Kyushu, Japan, for the obvious purpose of homeporting there.

The military cooperative system among the United States, Japan and south Korea is being completed with Nakasone appearing as a new Japanese premier as Reagan and Chon Du Hwan are in power in Washington and Seoul: the most hawkish trio.

The United States has a security treaty alliance with Japan and a mutual defense treaty relationship with south Korea, and Japan and south Korea have established mutual commitments to each other when Premier Nakasone visited Seoul. Nakasone's Japanese Government has made public its plan to blockade the Korean Strait in case of what it terms "an emergency." Chon Du Hwan expressed his support for the Japanese concept of defending the 1,000-mile sealanes.

The Americans and the Japanese began last year a joint study of their military operations in case of a Korean contingency, with their joint war games mostly targeted at Korean operations, while three-way joint exercises are being planned in the East Sea.

**The current "Team Spirit 83" exercises include dangerous landing operations aimed at launching an amphibious assault on the shores of the DPRK.**

(Continued from page 2 )

at the meeting.

He said:

In order to cope with the grave situation created owing to their reckless acts of military provocation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, issued an order on February 1, 1983, to all the units of the Korean People's Army and entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards to enter into a semi-war state from February 1 to mid-April, a period of the joint military exercises.

We love peace, but never beg for it.

*It is our unshakable stand to* answer the sword of the enemy with sword, and a total war with a total war.

Our young people are firmly resolved to lay down their youth and lives without hesitation at the call of the Party and the leader and, if the enemy invade our inviolable fatherland, they will deal an annihilating blow at him so that he may not return home alive.

**Meetings were held at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Sunchon Cement Factory, the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the Ponam Forestry Station and the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm.**

Noting that the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises being staged by Americans and the south Korean junta are an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people and a grave threat to the peace-loving people in Asia and the world, the reporters and speakers scathingly denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy with bitter resentment and hatred.

They said they were fully determined to rush to the front any time in hearty response to the order of respected Comrade Supreme Commander and wipe out Americans and their stooges to the last man.

**An Gil Su, officer of the unit of the Korean People's Security Forces to which Sim Chol Bong belongs, said:**

Upon receiving the report of the KPA Supreme Command, the soldiers of the unit can hardly repress a burning hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are determined to promptly counter and deal a decisive blow at the U.S. imperialists, if they dare ignite a war again in Korea.

We have nothing to fear as long as we are under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre, our people are rallied rock-firm around the Party and the leader and there are our one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces inheriting brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle.

If the U.S. imperialists dare kindle the flame of a war in defiance of our warning and the unanimous denunciation of the world's peace-loving people, we will teach them how to meet fire with fire as a Korean saying goes, and our soldiers will take a hundred-fold revenge and add lustre to the dignity and honor of Juche Korea by fighting without hesitation at the cost of their youth and lives for the Party and the leader, the country and people, following the example of mass heroism and self-sacrificing spirit set by the coastal artillerymen in Wolmi Island in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The soldiers of my unit, he concluded, will make more thoroughgoing preparations politically and ideologically and in military technique to smash any provocation of the U.S. imperialists at one stroke and defend their post like an impregnable fortress, closely watching the moves of the enemy, as required by a semi-war state.

**Pak Yong Ryong, member of the Majon Cooperative Farm, Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, and member of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, said:**

The order of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army is a most legitimate self-defensive measure to cope with the grave situation created by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, which may trigger off a war any moment and a decisive measure to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' belligerent moves.

He stressed:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up the reckless war manoeuvres and promptly withdraw their aggression troops and all lethal weapons from south Korea.

If they start a new war in defiance of this just claim of our people and the world's peace-loving people, they will be unable to escape an annihilating blow by the invincible *might of our people closely rallied* around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre, and none of them will return home alive from this land.

**Kim Jong Chon, officer of the Korean People's Army, said:**

Our People's Army soldiers are keeping themselves in full combat preparedness to annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors at one stroke if the respected Comrade Supreme Commander issues an order.

Our People's Army with the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle and rich fighting experiences accumulated in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War has today grown into an invincible detachment under the guidance of the Party to crush any formidable enemy at one stroke.

Our People's Army which is firmly equipped with the Juche idea has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred cadre army well versed in modern military science and technique and capable of discharging duty of a higher rank under whatever circumstances.

We are closely watching the enemy's moves and will fortify, keeping outselves in full combat posture, our position as firm as an iron wall to smash in time any war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare ignite a reckless war, our people and People's Army will annihilate the enemy at one stroke for the honour of Korea, a land of Juche.

**Kwak Myong Hun, a member of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard, said:**

"Let Us Beat the Enemy Even If We Fall a Hundred Times" – This is the will and posture of the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards who have received the order of Comrade Supreme Commander with their hot-blooded hearts.

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## *International Comments*

(Continued from page 3 )

BBC; Czechoslovak papers "Mlada Fronta" and "Pravda".

### Africa

–The Malagasy paper "Atrika" says: All the military movements in south Korea including the "Team Spirit 83" prove that the U.S. administration is racing more feverishly along the adventurous road for the provocation of war of aggression in Korea and resorting to heinous intrigues to turn Korea into the ignition point of another large-scale war.

–The African Regional Committee of Friednship and Solidarity with the Korean People, the "Le Soleil de Haute-Volta" newspaper office of Upper Volta, the Malagasy Solidarity Committee, the Upper Volta National Postal and Communications Trade Union, the Senegalese Peace Movement Committee, the Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement and the Palestinian Youth Union and the Palestinian Women's Union in Egypt a joint statement.

–The report of the Supreme Command of the KPA was conveyed by:

The Zimbabwean paper "Herald"; Algerian papers "El Moudjahid" and "Al Chaab"; Tanzanian papers "The Daily News," "Uhuru" and "Mfanya Kazi"; the Libyan radio; the Gabonese radio No. 1; the Malagasy paper "Imongo Vaovao"; the Central African radio; the Egyptian paper "Al Ahram."

### Latin America

–The Cuban paper "Juventud Rebelde" February 4 carried the report of the KPA Supreme Command. It said:

The KPA Supreme Commander issued an order to all the units of the People's Army and the entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards to enter into a semi-war state to cope with the danger of the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises involving the U.S. and south Korea. It is a self-defensive measure of Korea.

Another Cuban paper "Gramma" denounced the U.S. imperialists' war policy and aggressive line, according to a report from Havana.

–The Guyanese paper "Guyana Chronicle" says:

By putting together the triangular military alliance system the U.S. seeks to strengthen the aggressive and treacherous tieup between Japan and the south Korean puppets, step up the military infiltration of the Japanese reactionaries into south Korea and inveigle the Japanese militarist forces deep into the manoeuvres to provoke a war in Korea. If peace and security are to be preserved in Asia, the danger of war must be removed from the Korean Peninsula.

–The Guyanese Committee for Peace and Unity and the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification issued a joint statement and the Guyanese Committee for Peace and Solidarity, the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, the Peruvian People's Union of Women, the Chilean Committee in Cuba for Anti-Fascist Resistance, the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity among People and the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty among the People issued a statement denouncing the U.S. and supporting the DPRK.

–The report of the KPA Supreme Command was publicized by:

The Nicaraguan paper "Barricada"; the Cuban paper "Los Trabajadores," the Prense Latina News Agency of Cuba.

*The World Federation of Trade Unions on February 4 published a statement sternly denouncing the provocative "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises.

The WFTU, it stressed, supports the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

*The Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America issued a statement. It says:

The Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization strongly denounces the joint military exercises. We also condemn the U.S. imperialists' regular supply of new type weapons to south Korea. We ask for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and denounce the scheme to form the U.S.-south Korea-Japan triangular military alliance, which poses a grave threat of war to peace in the DPRK, Asia and the world.

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A" (1)

# Silence and Courage

## —Letter to Chin—

**Follows the first of a two-part summary of "Silence and Courage" by Kim Dong Gil, former professor of Yonsei University, which was carried in the December 1982 issue, a south Korean monthly "Sin Tong-A".**

**Kim Dong Gil was born in 1928 in South Pyongan Province. He graduated from Yonsei University in 1951 and did postgraduate work at Boston University. After he returned home, he became a professor and then elected vice-President of Yonsei University. While professor at his school, he was arrested in 1974 on charges of violating the "presidential emergency measures No. 1 and No. 4" and was ordered expelled from the school. He was reinstated to his professorship in 1980 but expelled again under the Chon Du Hwan junta's rule.**

A long time has passed since I met you last. How have you been? Did you emigrate to a foreign country with your parents? Did you marry and give birth to a baby? Have you studied abroad? Did you get a job? There are no means of hearing of you. You were small and slender with a well-featured face. Your eyes were flashing. You were an intelligent and promising woman.

If I am not mistaken, your father was a director of a city bank and you had a younger brother, who was preparing for enrollment at a university. You were a daughter of a representative middle class family. But you were interested in workers of this country, in particular, female workers of coal mines and industrial complexes. You were active and energetic in demanding social justice on this land, where the "yusin (revitalizing reform) constitution" was proclaimed. You were really a "terrible" woman . . . I didn't name you a "terrible" woman.

When I was frequently called to an investigation office, a veteran investigator, who had worked there from the colonial days of Korea told me as follows:

"Professor Kim, a woman named Chin is really a terrible woman. I called her to the police and questioned her, saying, 'Why do you take a negative attitude to the yusin system?' She stared at me straightly and said, 'The present government has to be overthrown immediately.' Even male students were exhausted because of questioning for hours. . . She is really a terrible woman."

I still remember the voice of that investigator.

Where and what are you doing now? People say that you had done graduate work. What have you done afterwards? I am very anxious about you.

One day you bought me a record which included "The Morning Dew," a song of Kim Ming Gi, and told me that this song was popular among students.

You sheltered K, a poet, at a boarding house and took care of him, when he issued his poem "Higo (Groundless Rumors)" in a Catholic magazine "Changjo (Creation)" (in April 1972), which became controversial, and was pursued by the police authorities. One evening I visited the boarding house in order to meet the poet.

It was not only you whom I was very anxious about at the time.

What was the matter with Yong Hwi? I heard of her, who fell in love with a certain person. Did she get married to him and give birth to a baby? As she has lived happily after marriage, isn't she interested in young female workers of the Kuro Industrial Complex, whose wages are only 70,000-80,000 won.

Kang and Gil are still staying at home? Sok is in the U.S., where he is attending a theological school. I heard Hwi is attending a theological school here. Where and what are Gong, Il and Ki doing now?

**Prof. Kim Dong Gil (right) released in 1975 from prison. He was arrested in 1974 on charges of violating the "presidential emergency measures No. 4 and 5". He is presently prohibited from engaging in any democratic activity.**

Sik, having run a tailor shop, closed his shop and started a publishing company. How long has it passed since he began a publishing company? He seems to scrape a living. He was unable to graduate a university and to get a job. He seems to manage to live.

Why does every body get married? It is hard to live alone in their 30s. It is true. But if they get married and have children, they will be able to do nothing. It is hard for them to scrape a living, supporting their families. They can not afford to think of social justice and democracy.

To get married in this situation? As we two will marry, do you get married? A Western leader said, "If you will engage in a revolution, you should not marry."

This phrase will apply not only to revolutionaries but also to those who want to lead a reformation in a certain age. Don't you think that those who don't start a home will be able to devote themselves to the work?

### *Because of Nationality*

Ninety percent of those young people with whom I have worked once together fell away from our campaign in these 7-8 years.

They seem to be satisfied with gentle petit bourgeois. Democratization campaign of this country started in the same way by inexperienced young people. The campaign will end in the same way.

The social movement of this country has not been taken over and has not been continued for a long time. The movement has been fragmentary, grandstand play and sentimental. The movement has continued actively for a while and has been on the decline.

A Kobu peasant war (February-December 1894; the peasants in Kobu, Cholla Province led by Chong Bong Jun rose in revolt against cruel acts of plunder by a country governor. The revolt soon spread over Cholla and Chungchong provinces. The revolt was against foreign aggression and feudalism.) This peasant war was the dawn of Korea's modern history. The Mar.1 popular uprising broke in 1919 demanding Korean independence. (The uprising occasioned by an anti-Japanese demonstration by hundreds of thousands of citizens in Seoul, soon spread all over the country.)

The April 19 uprising started from an illegal election (1960; the uprising toppled down the Syngman Rhee regime.)

Were all these uprisings cries of our nation, who broke silence. Their spurt should have been inherited and movements should have been continued.

Government-controlled army trampled down cruelly the peasant war in 1894 led by Chon Bong Jun and others. Therefore, a new movement was not started since. The peasant war came to an end miserably.

(In 1919) unarmed Korean people rose in an uprising, shouting "Long Live Korean Independence!" As the Korean people were ruthlessly suppressed by the Japanese, the uprising was not strenuously continued.

The same is case with the Apr.19 uprising. It is true that the ardent desire of the young people for democracy and democratic order were not able to stand against the swords and cannon in May 16 (military coup d'etat led by Pak Jung Hi in 1961).

The spirit of them has to be kept alive by any means.

Jin, we have to take courage in order to break silence and shout loudly.

We need stronger courage and patience so that we can go our way with determination until we die.

When a campaign will be continued and repeated, it will be able to bear fruit.

Even if we consider that the condition and circumstances, under which we are placed, are bad, we can't evade denunciation of us as the nation who are not able to continue the "movement."

**(To be continued)**

Korean Paintings "Pine Tree" By Li Sok Ho (1966)

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

JAN. 19

* Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sang Jun.

Giving the impressions he had got while visiting Korea, the President of Cape Verde declared that his party treasured its friendly relations with the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said he would make energetic efforts to further strengthen and develop them in the future, too.

* Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure recently met a delegation of the DPRK photo, book and handicraft exhibition.

The Guinean President extended thanks for President Kim Il Sung's particular effort for the development of the relations between Guinea and Korea and his warm support and encouragement to Guinea and expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

It is substantiated more clearly with each passing day that the new proposal for national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a most equitable and realistic one, the President stressed, and declared: The Guinean people will always remain firmly united with the Korean people. **(Jan. 27 KCNA report)**

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# *Story of Korean Gold Miner in Hokkaido* (1)

*Kim Dal Son, an employee of the Hokkaido Korean Elementary and Junior High School in Sapporo told of his excruciating experience during the colonial days of Korea.*

*Kim Dal Son was kidnapped and throved into a truck, while walking in the street of his hometown in Korea and taken to Japan to work in a gold mine, Hokkaido.*

*The following is the first of his two-part story as he told:*

On Aug. 15, 1945, the lantern festival day in Korea, I left home at around 8:30 a.m. to visit my cousin. I had only 1.5 *won* in my pocket.

At the time Japanese lorded it over in Korea. When I was walking in the center of the road, I saw a truck approaching me from behind. When I stepped aside, a truck stopped beside myself. Three men stepped out of the truck, among whom was a Korean interpreter. Later, I knew that the Korean interpreter was a puppet of the Japanese police.

He asked me where I was going. I bandied words with them – They told me to get on the truck, but I refused. I desperately struggled to get away, but in vain. I was forcibly loaded on to the truck, where I saw 12-13 Koreans. The truck left there immediately. I was held by the arm by two of them so that I was unable to escape from them. We were taken to and kept penned up in a house like a hotel, where I found about 200 Koreans. The hotel was located in a place 3 ri away from the town. They wore blue clothes made of jute sacks. No one knew where we were going to be taken. Almost all of them said that we would be taken to Hokkaido, Japan. We were made to board a ship at Wonsan on Aug. 22 and were carried to Hakodate, Hokkaido, where we were discharged from the ship and were given poor meals. We got on a train from Hakodate and were moved to another place. It was a gold mine at Oshamanbe that we were taken to. Some 350 Koreans were at Oshamanbe. They included Korean women, who were all sold.

## Maltreatment, No Wage

On that day we were told to work from the next day. We didn't know what work we had to do. As we didn't understand Japanese, we were unable to escape from there. We decided to endure for two years, as we were told that we would be able to return to Korea in two years.

From the next day we began to work in a pit. We worked, bent low as it was clear that otherwise we would bump our heads against the ceiling. The work was hard. But the biggest problem was that we didn't understand Japanese.

When I was told to bring a "wrench," a word which I didn't understand, I had to bring something somehow, that was not wanted.

"Is this a wrench?" a Japanese cried and struck me on the head. There is still a scar on my head.

Our meals were poor. We were not given rice. We ate groundnuts and soybeans. We boiled soybeans in such a way as to make paste miso, which we mixed with groundnuts – The food smelled fishy. Then, I put soybeans in a miso soup to eat. But we were always hungry.

We were not paid our wages as they thought we would escape if we got money. We asked the Japanese to send our wages to our families at home. However, they didn't do so. When we asked why they didn't do so, they said that they spent a large sum of money to bring us to Japan. Therefore, after deleting the money they had spent for us, they said, they would start spending our money to our families in Korea. After all, they said they hadn't send even a penny, though we had worked for half a year.

As I couldn't write letters, I asked some one to write a letter to my family. My parents thought that I was dead.

When I was at the mine, I desperately learned Japanese. When I was told something in Japanese, I repeated the words to learn them by heart. I used the words I had memorized to those who spoke to me. When the words used happened to be derogatory, they became angry with me.

I recall the following incident. One day they shouted to me, "Katawayaro (a deformed person) Get out of my way!" I wondered what the word "Katawayaro" meant. For half a day I murmured "Katawayaro . . . Katawayaro . . ." repeatedly, when I was sitting and standing.

The next day I was about to run against someone while at work, and then I shouted "Katawayaro! Get out of my way!" at once. Before I finished speaking, I heard the man telling me "Say it again!" - I was beaten severely.

"Katawayaro, I can't understand," I answered.

In this way, I learned Japanese one by one. I was able to know immediately that "Katawayaro" meant something bad.

## Lynching of Korean Workers

At that time Korean workers there numbered 520. Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan indiscriminately to make up for labor shortage in Japan. What the Japanese gave us as meals were soybeans and groundnuts, and furthermore we were beaten every day. Rice brought to Japan from Korea filled straw bags, which were piled up. Only Japanese ate rice every day. Now we wanted to eat rice. One day one of our workers brought rice in a bowl secretly. The Japanese found it and beat him up one after another. We some 500 workers called a strike, protesting against the Japanese. We pulled down huts and shouted at the Japanese, "You don't work, but eat rice!"

Some 300 policemen were mobilized, and we were beaten by them. We fled to the grassland near the mine, where we were pulled straight out and beaten severely.

We were forced to sit down on split firewood. It was so painful that we were unable to sit there for a long time.

The Japanese forced those who had endured sitting on split firewood to hold a bucketful of water in their hands. When they fell down, they were thought to have died. It was not clear whether they were killed or died in an accident. We were told nothing about their death.

I grieved my misfortune every day, thinking why our destiny had to be decided by others only because we were deprived of our homeland. (To be continued)

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(Continued from page 5 )

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoke a new war, we Red Guards Members, each being a match for a hundred, will make a clean sweep of them from this land, even if we sacrifice ourselves.

**Ho Gil Su, an officer of the Korean People's Security Forces, said: We do not want war, but are never afraid of it.**

It is an inviolable right of the soldiers of the independent and sovereign state to deal a decisive counter-blow to the aggression of the enemy.

If the U.S. imperialists dare unleash a war, ignoring our warning and the unanimous denunciation of the world peaceloving peoples, our soldiers will take a thousand-fold revenge on the enemy and add shine to the dignity and honour of Juche Korea, by fighting with an unhesitating dedication of their youth and lives for the Party and the leader, for the fatherland and the people.

**Chae Yong Gil, an officer of the Korean People's Army, said:**

Due to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, a danger of another war breaking out any moment again has reached its climax in our country.

If the U.S. imperialists dare pounce upon us with arms, our people and People's Army will fight, staking the honour of Juche Korea, and wipe them out to the last man, letting none of them return alive.

Under the wise leadership of the Party, our People's Army has grown into a cadre army, each of which is a match for a hundred, well versed in modern military science and technique and capable of discharging the duty of the upper rank under any circumstances.

"Let Us Defend the Headquarters of the Revolution at the Cost of Our Lives!" "Let Us Reliably Defend and Safeguard the Party and the Leader at the Cost of Our Lives!" With this single-hearted resolution the fallen fighters of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and heroes of the Fatherland Liberation War dedicated their precious youth. Their soul is still alive in the hearts of the soldiers of our People's Army.

If respected Comrade Supreme Commander issues an order, we will destroy at one blow the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists bent on the provocation of a war.

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(Continued from page 6 )

**JAN. 22**

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by its vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Madagascar.
* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Kim Gi Nam, Chairman of its Central Committee and Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) left Pyongyang by air to attend a Meeting of the Standing Committee of the International Organization of Journalists held in Angola.
* A delegation of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A Benin delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Prof. Chabi Lafia, Member of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* Flor Calisto Alarcon, Chief of the Group for the Study of Kimilsungsim of Latin Americans in Drammen, Norway, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

**JAN. 27**

* A working plan on the exchange in moviedom for 1983 between the Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK and the USSR State Film Committee was signed in Moscow.

**JAN. 28**

* A delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism headed by its permanent member Araki Toyohide arrived in Pyongyang.
* A Congolese delegate for the study of the Juche idea Malonga Eugene arrived in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) headed by its President Comrade Sam Nujoma arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the WPK.
* A delegation of the Patent Administration of China headed by its Director Huang Kunyi arrived in Pyongyang.

**JAN. 29**

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang by train for a visit to Pakistan.
* Desire Pakotoarijaona, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, met a Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by its vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong.

Noting that the Malagasy G vernment and people fully ported the Korean people' use of national reunification, .e Prime Minister said:

Malagasy cadres and people are truly concerned about the division of Korea. Therefore, we deem it our duty to unconditionally support by all means the eause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Malagasy Government and people who are well aware of the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung fully support this proposal and consider that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the proposal.

Pointing out that the plot to knock into shape a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea is part of the manoeuvres of the imperialists to wreck world peace and security and disunite the non-aligned countries, he said Madagascar bitterly condemns this plot.

Expressing satisfactions with the development of close friendly relations between Korea and Madagascar, the Prime Minister remarked that these friendly and cooperative relations are further developing on the basis of the deep friendship between the heads of state of the two countries.

**JAN. 31**

* A delegation of workers of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Slavojka Jankovic, Member of the Central Committee of the LCY and President of the Commission of International Relations of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, arrived in Pyongyang by air. (KCNA)

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## *OLD TALE*

# Strange Jar

Long long ago, there lived a poor old man and his wife on the seaside. They had no children, so they lived with a dog and a cat.

One day the old man went fishing and caught a big carp. But to his surprise, the carp shed tears. It looked so sad that the old man could not help but release the carp.

The next day too, he went fishing. Then, suddenly a big wave came and a young man appeared. He looked strong but modest.

"I am a son of the Sea God," he said. "Yesterday you helped my life. I told my father the story, then he told me to come here and bring you to the Palace."

The old man found that the carp which he had released to the water the day before was a prince of the Sea God.

"Whee," the prince whistled, and the sea divided and there appeared a road in the water.

Passing a coppice of seaweed, crossing hills of coral-reefs, the old man and the prince reached the Sea God's Palace.

The King entertained the old man day and night. The old man enjoyed banquets. He felt as if he were in a dream.

However, he gradually came to long for home. His wife must be anxious for him.

The old man bid the King farewell. The King presented to him a strange jar.

"This jar," he said, "is one rarely found on the earth. This will give you whatever you want."

The old man, receiving the jar, returned home riding on the back of a tortoise. His wife, the dog and the cat were delighted to see him again. Citing his wish, he opened the jar. Then, in a moment his shed became a gorgeous mansion.

The story spread, and a rich man living in a neighbouring village across a river stole into the mansion and took away the jar.

Without the jar, the mansion turned into a shed again.

The dog and the cat started to get back the jar. They crossed the river and reached the rich man's mansion. The cat climbed up the stone wall, slipped into the yard and groveled under the floor.

"Mew, mew. The rats! Listen carefully!"

The rats gathered around the cat, shuddering fearfully. They wondered if they were eaten by the cat.

"Mew, mew. Is there a strange jar in this house? Whoever saw it, tell me where it is."

"We know, the jar is in the closet of a room inside."

"Well, if you bring me that jar, I won't eat you at all. Bite into the closet and fetch me the jar."

The rats took the jar from the closet and brought it to the cat.

"Good, thank you," said the cat.

The two animals made their way home. The dog carried the cat on the back and the cat put the jar in the mouth.

When they were about to cross a bridge over the river, the dog asked.

"Do you have the jar in your mouth?"

"Yes," answered the cat. That moment, the jar in the cat's mouth fell into the river.

The dog got angry and went home, leaving the cat there. The cat looked into the river but found nothing there. The water flowed straight to the sea.

He tried to find out the jar, but in vain. On the seaside, the disappointed cat sat on the sand. He felt hungry. He found a dead fish. He ate the fish and then that jar which he had been looking for, suddenly came out from the fish's belly.

The cat went back home joyfully with the jar in his mouth.

After that, the old man and his wife lived a happy life in a big mansion which the jar had offered them.

The cat was, of course, loved by them and lived in the mansion, too.

And the dog had to live outside, because he went back home without finding the jar.

# Japan Hit Hard by World-Wide Recession; Interesting Economic Figures

**World-wide recession is hitting Japan. Her economic performance deteriorated last year. Furthermore, Japan's exports have continued to slip for 12 months in a row. Here are interesting economic figures for 1982 and early this year.**

### *Jobless Rate Averaged 2.4% in 1982: Highest Level Since 1955*

Unemployment in 1982 stood at 2.4 percent of the total labor force, or 1.36 million people, the highest since 1955 when the rate was 2.5 percent, the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office announced.

Meanwhile, the Labor Ministry said the average ratio of job offers to job seekers last year edged down to 0.61 from 0.68 in 1981.

The two sets of statistics indicated that Japan's market worsened in 1982 because of longer-than-expected domestic economic stagnation and the world recession.

In the face of low domestic demand and sluggish exports that pushed up inventories in Japan and overseas, many Japanese manufacturers cut production, laid off workers and held down new hiring in 1982.

Though the jobless rate in Japan is far lower than in other industrial countries, the latest statistics aren't strictly comparable with the figures of other industrial countries.

According to the present method of compiling unemployment statistics, officials of the bureau regard people who work for more than an hour a week as "employed."

This is the same with south Korea. So, the unemployment rate would be larger if the bureau follows the same method that is employed by other industrialized nations.

In 1982, government officials said, the number of Japanese men without work averaged 840,000, and that of jobless women 520,000, each showing an increase of about 5,000 from the previous year.

Explaining the labor situation in 1982, Labor Ministry officials said the number of job offers fell 4.8 percent from 1981, while that of job seekers increased 5.7 percent.

### *Big and Small Firms Slump*

The combined taxable profits of major Japanese companies in the business year ended last September fell by a sizable 18.7 percent from a year before to ¥616.1 billion ($2.6 billion), the National Tax Administration Agency reported.

Reporting on the self-assessed incomes of 307 firms capitalized at ¥500 million or more, the agency said the brokerage houses, such as Nomura Securities Company, suffered from the yen's sharp depreciation against the dollar and the lingering recession.

The agency said Nomura Securities retained its position as top profit earner for the seventh consecutive year but saw a 46.5 percent drop.

Meanwhile, smaller companies suffered an almost across-the-board sales decline in October-December last year, the Small and Medium Enterprises Agency reported in its survey on smaller businesses.

The survey found most smaller enterprises felt the sharp edge of the recession with their inventories bulging and ordinary profits plummeting.

Particularly hard hit were export-oriented firms directly affected by the sluggish exports due to the global recession.

The recession was so serious that most companies were deprived of the incentives to carry out new investment, with the investment value dropping from a year earlier, an agency official said.

Fifty-three percent think that their economic performance will deteriorate further in January-March, he added.

### *Exports Drop 10.6% in Jan. for 12th Monthly Fall*

Seasonally sluggish exports led Japan's trade balance to a $1,589 million deficit in January compared with a $1,856 million deficit 2 years before, the Finance Ministry announced on Feb. 9.

Both exports and imports showed the 12th consecutive monthly drop for the longest consecutive decline in the postwar period, the two separate reports published by the Ministry said.

According to the Finance Ministry, Japan suffered a trade deficit of $1,589 million in January primarily because of seasonally-stagnant exports.

Japan's exports on a customs clearance basis in January fell 10.6 percent from a year earlier to $9,212 million for the 12th straight monthly drop.

Meanwhile, MITI said in its report that January exports totaled $9,321.6 million in terms of exporters' reports to customs, down 14.2 percent from a year earlier.

Japan's export letters of credit for January fell 5.1 percent from a year earlier to $7 billion, the Finance Ministry announced on Feb. 2.

January was the 13th consecutive month in which LCs, an indicator of short-term export movements, dropped from the year-earlier month.

The pace of decline for January was faster than in recent months. It was 4 percent in December and 0.1 percent in November. As mentioned above, Japan's exports, measured at customs clearance, have been falling since February 1982.

Central bank officials attributed the persistent decline to a delay in economic recovery in other countries.

### *Motor Cars, Motorcycle Exports Down*

Japan's exports of motor vehicles dropped 7.6 percent to 5.59 million units in 1982, the first year-to-year decline since full-scale auto exporting began in 1954, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) said on Jan. 27.

Motorcycle exports also decreased for the first time since 1978 – to 3,570,607 units, a drop of 18.1 percent, the JAMA reported.

Restrictions on shipments of passenger cars abroad, resulting from growing trade friction with the United States and Europe, and recession worldwide contributed to the slump, the association said.

In 1982, Japan exported 3,770,036 passenger cars, down 4.5 percent from the 1981 level; 1,773,547 trucks, down 12.1 percent and 46,890 buses, down 44.4 percent, the association reported.

Vehicle exports to the United States, which accounted for 38 percent of overseas shipments, dropped 8.6 percent from 1981 to 2.105 million cars, trucks and buses. Shipments to Europe fell 5.5 percent.

### *Auto Output Declined 4% in Year*

Japan's production of passenger cars, trucks and buses last year fell 4 percent from 1981 to about 10.7 million units because of slack domestic sales and exports in the midst of the world recession, the JAMA said.

Last year's was the second in which Japan's auto production registered a drop. The first was 1974, when output sagged 7.5 percent from the previous year to 6.6 million units as the so-called first oil shock sent the Japanese economy into a slump.

A JAMA spokesman blamed the 1982 production decline on sluggish domestic sales and exports. In the domestic market, he said, truck sales were especially poor as the government continued efforts to cut public-works spending and the longer-than-expected economic slump hurt the construction and other industries. Sales of both small and medium-sized trucks during the year declined 11 percent from the prior year.

Output of small passenger cars, which accounted for the bulk of production, fell 2.1 percent to about 6.2 million units.

Production of small trucks sank 12 percent to about 1.8 million units and that of medium-sized trucks fell 13 percent to 807,224 units.

Bus production in 1982 totaled 66,950 units, down 35 percent.

### *Analysts See No Recovery from Recession*

Japan's economic recovery is yet to be seen with its manufacturing production and exports still slumping and personal consumption leveling off, the Finance Ministry's regional bureau directors said on Feb. 2.

Elsewhere, economist Shimomura Osamu forecast the economy would show growth of probably a slight decline in fiscal 1983, starting in April, reported the Mainichi Daily News on Jan. 28.

Speaking at a labor-management meeting sponsored by the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, the economist denounced government and private forecasters, who have predicted Japan's real economic growth at about 3 percent, as "wishful observers."

He urges there is no possibility the economy will grow in fiscal 1983.

# Pyongyang on Weinberger

**Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, in the Feb. 3 and 7 commentaries, attacked remarks made by U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger and his defence report for 1984 submitted to Congress. Here are gists of commentaries:**

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in his "defense report" for 1984 submitted to Congress, threw together a balderdash about "threat of attack from the north" and declared that, in case of a war, the south Korean puppet clique and Japan would operate on the front-line in defense of the United States.

Weinberger's report can be construed as one characterising the relations between the United States and south Korea and between the United States and Japan and the role of Japan and south Korea in the U.S. imperialists' Asian and world strategy.

The U.S. and Japanese rulers claim that the United States and Japan are equal "friendly nations" and the United States and the south Korean puppets advertise their relations as "relations between equal companions." But the blast of Weinberger that Japan and south Korea would operate on the front-line in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy against our Republic proves that they are, from every point of view, no more than despicable tools for the Korean and Asian policies of the U.S. imperialists.

Weinberger's declaration in his "defense report" that Japan and the south Korean puppet clique would operate on the frontline of the U.S. imperialists' aggression against us suggests that the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance virtually exists in reality and is being set in motion, though it has not been formally signed.

The U.S. defense report and the "Team Spirit 83" war exercises indicate that the spearhead of the triangular military alliance is directed against the Korean people and the moves for the provocation of another Korean war are being stepped up, assuming a more sinister nature.

Urged by an insatiable desire for world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists are working to impose another scourge of war upon mankind. The U.S. imperialists' moves to start another Korean war are a main source of this danger. If the U.S. imperialists ignited a new war in Korea, it would, needless to say, wreck peace in Asia and, furthermore, present a great threat to world peace.

It is an urgent demand of peace in Korea, Asia and the world to thwart and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' sinister intrigues to provoke another Korean war. (Feb. 3)

### *ENCOURAGEMENT TO JAPAN'S REARMING*

Recently U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger urged the Japanese reactionaries to further beef up their armed forces "qualitatively," crying that "the United States has lost its military supremacy."

This is an order of arms buildup given by the senior to its junior ally; it reveals the master-servant relations between the United States and Japan in military affairs, the former issuing order and the latter obeying it.

In urging Japan to build arms the U.S. imperialists pursue a heinous scheme to perfect the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance as early as possible and inveigle Japan in the provocation of a new war of aggression against our Republic.

The "team 83" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history beginning from February 1 are also aimed at unleashing a war of aggression in Korea and hastening the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance.

Japan is playing an important role in the joint military exercises. It is a widely known fact that Japan is serving as a launching, operational and logistic support base of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the current "preliminary war" and the brasshats of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" are taking an active part in the exercises under the cloak of "inspection."

As can be seen, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance, pregnant with the danger of a new war in Korea, is virtually set in motion.

It follows from their scheme to embroil the Japanese militarists who are burning with the wild ambition for overseas expansion in their war strategy and thus plunge the Asian people into the holocaust of a new war that the U.S. imperialists urged Japan so strongly to her rearming and remilitarization. This poses a grave threat to the Asian people.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries must be clearly mindful that, if they persistently intensify the new war provocation manoeuvres against Korean and other Asian peoples, they will land themselves deeper in isolation and face stronger protest and denunciation. (Feb. 7)

### *Firms to Cut Capital Spending by 0.4%*

Mirroring prolonged economic stagnation, Japanese industry's capital spending in the first half of 1983 will fall a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent from the previous half, a survey by the Economic Planning Agency predicted.

Although the decline was slight, EPA officials said, it would be the first drop since the first half of 1978, when capital investment declined 3.5 percent from the prior six months.

The EPA survey covered 3,852 companies capitalized at the equivalent of $400,000 or more.

The survey indicated that Japan's capital investment, while remaining high, has started to stall because of persistent domestic economic stagnation and the global recession.

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